THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Swarn jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a credit linked self-employment programme aimed to assist all rural population below the poverty line including marginal farmers, agricultural, non-agricultural labourers and artisans etc. to earn sustainable income through income generating activities to enable them to cross the poverty line.

(b) Since the interest rates are de-regulated as per present Reserve Bank of India regulation, the rate of interest on SGSY loans varies from bank to bank.

(c) During the years 2003-04 and 2004-05, the total credit target fixed for the scheme was Rs 2129.33 crore and Rs. 2507.67 crore respectively.

(d) The credit disbursement figures are compiled financial year-wise The credit disbursements during 2003-04 and 2004-05 (up to December, 2004)areRs. 1301.21 crore and Rs 1068.84 crore respectively.

Total Sanitation Programme

†2446. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision has been taken to expand the Total Sanitation Campaign in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, since when the said scheme was implemented in the country;

(c) the facilities being provided to the rural citizens under the same; and

(d) the number of villages in each of the State in the country wherein the villagers availing the said facilities till December, 2004 together with the average number of villages availing these facilities'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A NARENDRA): (a) It is proposed to implement Total Sanitation Campaign in all districts of the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(b) Total Sanitation Campaign was launched in April, 1999 by restructuring the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)

(c) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community led and people centered programme which employs Information, Education and Communication as the core strategy for bringing about attitudinal and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

behavioral changes towards relevant hygiene and sanitation practices and motivate community to construct Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Schools and Anganwadi Toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes with financial assistance from the Central and State Governments. For IHHL, financial assistance is available to BPL households on low cost models. Rural Sanitation Marts and Production Centres are also set up to ensure easy availability of sanitation services and hardware of wide technological choices to suit every household income level. The programme also focuses on School Sanitation and Hygiene Education in school curriculum for inculcation of sanitation practices from an early age and to spread the message of sanitation through school-home-community route.

(d) The implementation unit for Total Sanitation Campaign is a district covering all rural villages in the district. Till December, 2004, TSC projects were under implementation in 452 districts.

Crisis of potable water in Rajasthan

†2447. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan falls in the category of States facing severe crisis of potable water;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of potable water and many districts of the State are facing the crisis of contaminated potable water which has fluoride contents;

(c) whether Central Government plans to provide special economic grants to Rajasthan for providing pure potable water to the public of Rajasthan under National Water Policy granting special status to Rajasthan keeping in view the potable water crisis there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) Some of the State Governments, including Rajasthan, report crisis of potable water, especially during summer months. As per the Comprehensive Action Plan prepared in 1999 to cover all the rural habitations in the country with safe drinking water supply, and the subsequent coverage reported by the State, there are 91,161 fully covered, 2785 not covered habitations in the State. The

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